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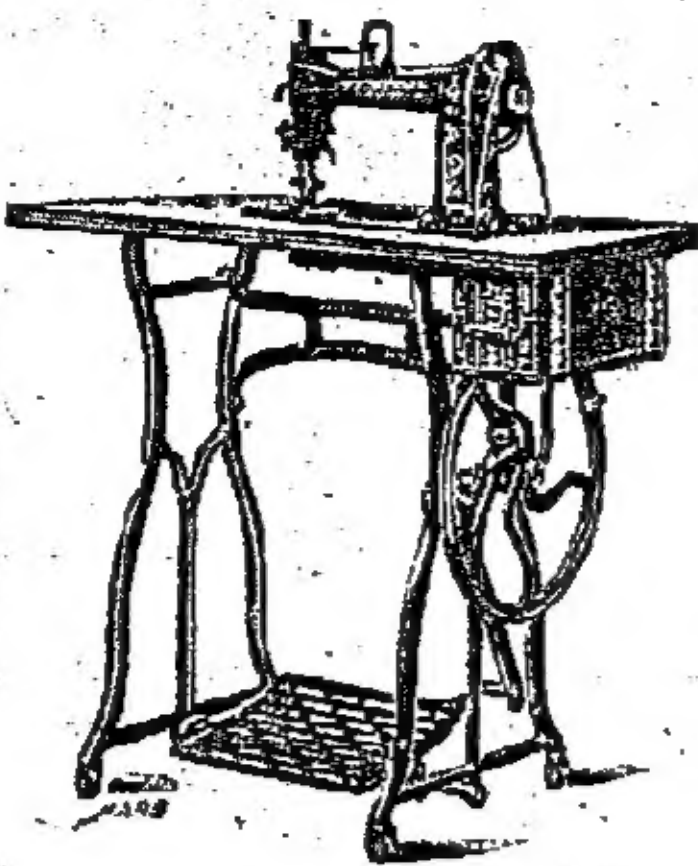
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Mrs Bickerton (trying to extricate her head from the swathing folds that envelop it). Mortimer, you're a brute! Any other man would at once have come to my assistance.

Mr Bickerton. I certainly shouldn't have allowed him to do so—in the state you're in, my dear. Can't you strike a light?

Mrs Bickerton (furious). I can't see what I'm doing. Oh, dear, my elbow! (As she hurls against the chest of drawers). Ah! where am I? (As she trips over and falls into an open trunk). Mortimer, Mortimer! (As the lid of the trunk falls down upon her, and the tongue of the lock gives her a vicious peck on the back of her neck). Will no one help me?

Mr Bickerton (somewhat alarmed at her sudden disappearance from the horizon of his vision). All right, Millicent, I'm coming!

[He finds his way to her, and helps her out of the trunk; closes the windows, not without difficulty; and ultimately succeeds in re-lighting the candles. A scene of havoc is indeed presented to their gaze. The dressing-table has the appearance of having passed through a typhoon.

Mr Bickerton (grimly). This is a nice night's work, Millicent!

Mrs Bickerton (anxiously searching among the bottles and jetsam of her accoutrements). Mortimer, I do believe it's gone!

Mr Bickerton. I'm not surprised—but what is it?

Mrs Bickerton (in anguished accents). My hair! It must have been blown out of the window. You must go down and look for it.

Mr Bickerton. Not to-night, my dear, thank you! I'll postpone the quest until the morning. I daresay there'll be a nice Lost Property office in the Bureau of the hotel to-morrow. I think, my dear, we'll get out of this "air-cure" as soon as we can, and try a happy valley—eh?

Mrs Bickerton (cowed, for once in her life). As you will, Mortimer! Oh! where can my fringe be? (With her hands to her head).

Mr Bickerton (pleasantly). On the top of the Jungfrau by this time, I should say!—CONSFORD DICK in—The People.

A Rain Doctor.

Mr Kimizuka Jinnosuke, who resides in Tokyo, claims that he has discovered a means for making rain fall. From details communicated by the Tokyo correspondent of the *Yokohama Specimen* the apparatus is very simple. It consists of a Winchurst generator and a gold-plated copper ball of ten inches in diameter. The apparatus is taken to an elevated place, the copper ball is fixed to the tallest tree that can be found in the neighbourhood, and connected with the machine by a copper wire. Apparently the circuit is closed by connection with the earth. It is stated that it takes about thirty hours for the apparatus to produce a shower, but the area over which the rain falls is about four square miles. We are assured (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that the apparatus was successfully tested at Kashiwara, Yamato, and Sendai recently with satisfactory results, though we find it difficult to imagine that it would produce even a decent dew. However, if sufficient time were allowed, no doubt rain will fall whether the machine is in operation or not. Mr Kimizuka hopes by using a Remcoff coil to lessen the time it takes to produce a shower. Anyone anxious for some rain has only to communicate with Mr Kimizuka and he will be happy to give an exhibition on payment of his travelling expenses.

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CHINA MAIL Office, Dec. 1900.

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N. INUZUKA, Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1901.

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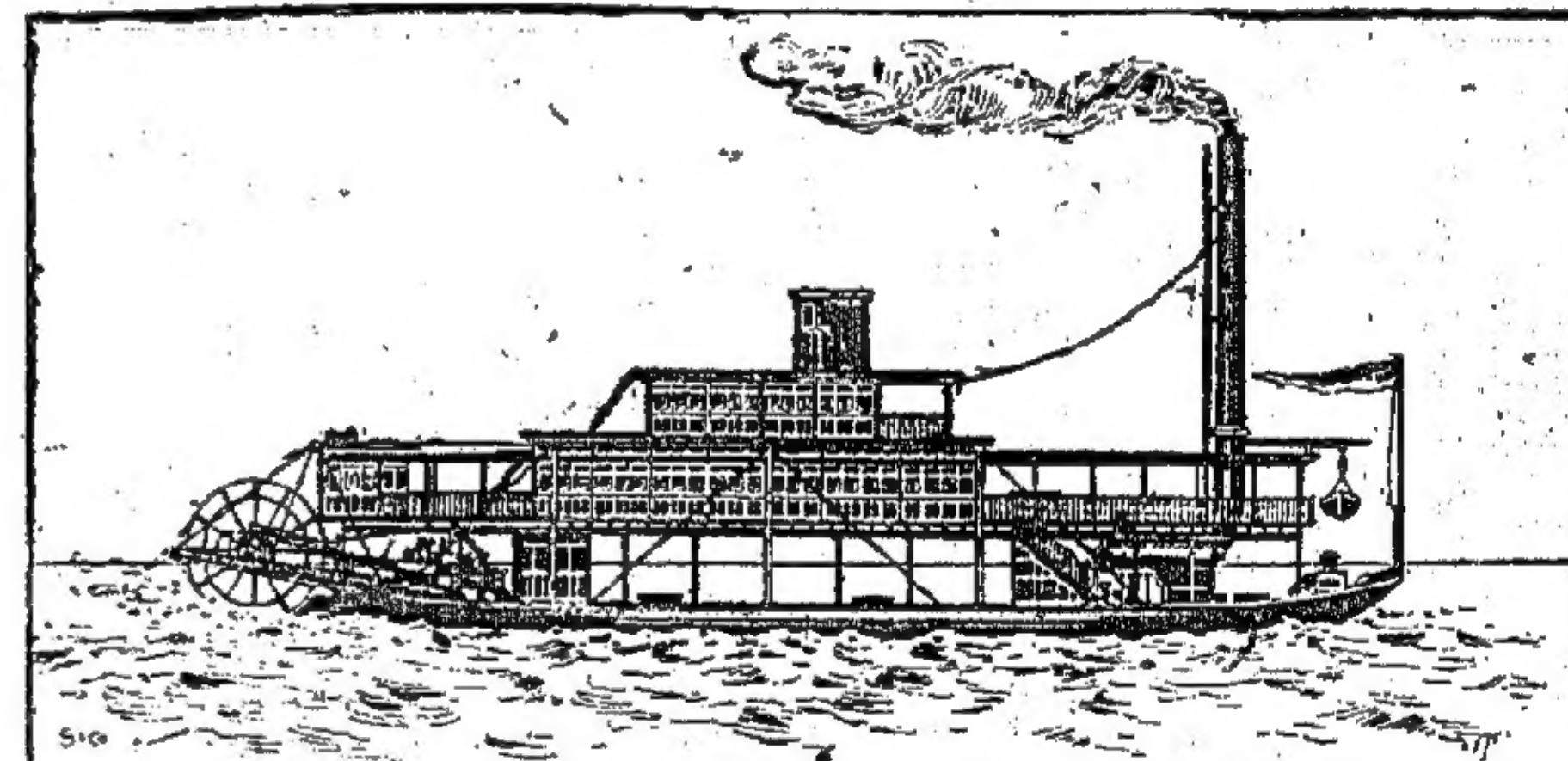
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PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

A Smart Capture.

Captain Dickson, of the Wuchow steamer *Satan*, which arrived in Canton on Saturday morning, is to be congratulated on a plucky and successful capture and recapture of a pirate. It appears that, at Kanchuk, on the voyage down to Canton, one of the many Chinese passengers on board wished to disembark, but stoutly refused to allow the ship's commander to search his box. The case looked very suspicious, and the Chinaman was detained till enquiries had been made among the other passengers. It was found that the robber—for such he proved to be—had substituted another similar box containing nothing of value for the box of one of the passengers, which contained some costly articles. It was found also that the thief had accomplices on board, but these could not be detected among such a crowd. The thief was placed under arrest and ordered to put his hands behind his back to be shackled. He refused to do this, but, cheekily, folded his arms across his chest. Captain Dickson did not parley, but in a speedy and unceremonious manner stretched the rascal on deck and secured him with ropes to a post. Order having been restored, and the robber apparently quite secure, the Captain and his men proceeded about their ordinary avocations. Meantime the robber struggled and strained at the ropes, and, unexpectedly freeing himself, dashed past the armed guard (who is always stationed at the top of the stairs leading from the Chinese quarter to prevent pirates rushing the deck) and plunged into the water. The guard fired his revolver, but the shot went wide. The steamer was passing the salt tanks, which lie just at the beginning of Canton, at the time and she was stopped. It was observed that a boat was waiting for the thief, manned no doubt by his accomplices. Captain Dickson hailed a sampan and lowered two boats, taking command himself. Seeing the pirate boat was leaving them behind, he called on the pirates to cease rowing. They refused to do so and accordingly left no alternative but to fire. The Captain's shot was a splendid one, for it hit one of the oars of the pirates' boat, whereupon the pirates threw up their hands and resigned their accomplices to his fate. Captain Dickson took the pirate on board again, and on his arrival in Canton handed him over to the British Consul, who in turn passed him over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with.

FROM JAPAN TO EUROPE BY RAIL.

A Passenger's Experiences in Siberia.

We (*Kobe Herald*) have been kindly permitted by a resident to make a few extracts from a very interesting letter just received here from Irkutsk in Eastern Siberia from a lady friend who recently resolved to journey home by the Trans-Siberian Railway. The writer, who gives a glowing description of the beauties of the scenery, says:—

We have accomplished the only part of our journey which involved any difficulties, and to-night we start in the train due for Moscow, which we shall reach in 8 days, and after staying 2 or 3 days, we shall go straight to London via Berlin. We have had plenty of adventures, and have enjoyed our journey on the whole, but we were rather late in starting, so that the day soon had passed. It took us 25 days to get up the river, and we ought to have done the journey in 12 days. Coming down is easier, but even that was almost impossible at the time at which we travelled. We hear on good authority that the railway will be provisionally opened from Vladivostok to Krasnodar next year, and then there will be no need to go on this long journey up the river. Until the railway is opened travellers will have to put up with some inconvenience and delay on the river, but during the months of May and June these are much less, as there is plenty of water in the river. The country through which one passes is beautiful and interesting, especially the upper part of the river, and the scenery along the rail from here to Irkutsk, but the most wonderful things are the flowers, which are simply lovely all along the route, whether land or river. The meadows look like gardens, and the little woods and valleys are thick with blossoms. Lilies of the valley, sweet scented peonies, wild roses, hyscintus and literally hundreds of flowers grow together, and in Manchuria the butter flies and insects are almost equally beautiful.

The food one gets, is, of course, rather different to what one is accustomed to at home, and no very solid food, but fruit or vegetables, but there is always something to eat, and at some of the station restaurants—the food is really excellent. All along the line, and at every station on the river women and children bring fresh milk and eggs, and bread. One cannot always get white bread, but the brown and black bread is quite excellent. We have proceeded ourselves with little extra and done a good deal of picnicking, as the service at table, and also Russian table manners, make the meals a little tedious. Hot water can always be got, and every one takes their own tea. During a great part of our journey we have not met any one who spoke English, and only the better educated speak French—German is a good deal spoken in shops and offices in big towns and is a great help to one. In this respect—the best in Irkutsk—no one speaks anything but Russian. It is generally possible to get some officer or lady to translate for one if one speaks French, but it would be very uncomfortable to travel here without knowing French and German. In any case a Russian phrase-book is very useful.

One has to stay in hotels at several places, unless one just makes the connection, and hotels are generally dirty. One takes one's own bed linen, which is a comfort. Washing arrangements are always primitive and bath non-existent, but I believe a bath house in Irkutsk, but it was too tempting to try it. Taking things on the whole, food is generally better than accommodation, and service is very bad indeed. The climate throughout has been perfectly charming, especially in Manchuria. The sun bright and the air crisp—the nights are always cold, and Lake Baikal, which one has to cross in a steamer, is one of the coldest places imaginable. Here they have a splendid climate, from May till November it is beautiful, though sometimes a good deal of rain falls. This is quite a magnificent town, with many grand churches and fine buildings, and a very interesting museum, but it wants tidying up dreadfully. The old wooden shanties still stand about, and the roads are like ploughed fields. Wherever one goes in Siberia it is advisable to order rooms, places in trains or steamboats, etc., beforehand. Having neglected to do this at Khabarovsk we could not find any room in the hotels, and after trailing about for five hours we had to go to the Chief of Police, who put us in a little garret sort of room, the only one to be found. We had a letter to the Governor-General luckily, and on delivering that next morning everything was arranged for us and a place found on the boat. One wants either influence or money to get along in Russia. Quantities of people are travelling by this route, Russians take their whole families along, children and babies, dogs, cats and birds! As soon as the railway is opened it will be a much simpler matter, and both cheap, quick and convenient. I have not found the travelling at all tiring hitherto. The next stage will be the most tiring, from here to Moscow, 8 days, but in the other trains I never felt tired at all. There are many long stoppages, when one can get out, and so much to see that is interesting, and above all there is the beautiful climate. One needs good blouse and a warm jacket to travel in, and absolutely nothing in the way of evening dress.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Honours A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice, and T. Sereno Smith, Acting Justice.)

Monday, 18th September, 1901.

LUX LAI CHU v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.

This action it will be remembered was decided in the Original Jurisdiction Court, on the 27th ult. in favour of plaintiff. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, declined to admit certain parol evidence. He said that both parties were aware that the agreement to purchase Kowloon Marine Lot No. 29 for \$325,000 was completed except the confirmation of the agreement by Mr. Kingly was wanted, but Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, who assumed to be special agents for the vendor, having written that they were in a position to definitely accept the plaintiff's offer, he took it that that contract had been obtained.

MR. JUSTICE K. C. SERENO SMITH, asked that the correspondence and telegrams be allowed to go in as forming the basis for the argument for appeal. All that they wanted to put in was the correspondence and telegrams prior to and on 29th October, 1900.

MR. JUSTICE SHARP, applied for a new trial of the action on the ground that certain evidence tendered on behalf of the defendants was improperly rejected by his Lordship. He then ably reviewed the facts of the case. The Chief Justice said that what he did was purely and simply done on defendants' answers and nothing else. He did not look at the correspondence. What had they to do with it?

MR. SHARP said it was perfectly clear, he thought, that his Lordship, through no fault of his own, did not grasp the real facts. The fault lay partly with the defence. The pleadings submitted went very sparingly into the facts.

The Chief Justice—You can't go back on your pleadings. The correspondence was not put in till after the decision for the purpose of an appeal, not for the purpose of a new trial.

The Plaintiff's Judge—it appears to me that the only point now before the Court is the legal point as to whether the rule of law is this evidence may be admitted to show that the writing was not a contract.

MR. SHARP said the exception to the rule depended upon the nature of the evidence.

The Chief Justice—I don't think we can go into the correspondence, confine yourself to the point as to whether the evidence was improperly rejected or not.

In a particular part of your pleadings it shows that prior to the 29th October the acceptance of the offer to purchase was conditional, but then, on the 29th, you wrote 'Now you were in a position to accept the offer, and then I took it that that was an absolute statement that you had got confirmation.'

MR. SHARP asked that their Lordships give permission to amend that in the pleadings.

MR. PHILIP—You can't make an amendment after judgment has been delivered. Your Lordships have delivered judgment upon the pleadings as they stand, and I submit my friend is altogether too late in applying for an amendment.

The Chief Justice—You may state at once that I see any way to grant an amendment. I will do so.

MR. SHARP contended that it was not an amendment in the ordinary sense. He did not ask for the introduction of any new item. The word 'prior' meant 'prior to' and at the time of. He asked their Lordships to grant the application to amend on such terms as to costs as their Lordships might think proper.

The Chief Justice said that after hearing the explanation of the word 'prior', which he did not take up at that time, he had agreed to grant a new trial on the understanding that the defendants would pay the costs of these proceedings.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings, solicitor), appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. Hamilton), for defendants. Mr. Francis was not present.

MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings, solicitor), appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. Hamilton), for defendants. Mr. Francis was not present.

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE BOER WAR.

Incidents on the Boer Side.

We have been shown a letter written by a Scotsman, who participated in the opening fights in the Boer campaign in 1899-90, which gives a good idea of the way in which the Orange Free State drifted into the war against Great Britain. The writer has been many years in Kroomstad. The following is an extract from the letter:—

It's a long story. You see, every white man, no matter his nationality, who holds fixed property to the value of £500, is a burgher of the State. By right, also, the Government claims you as its subject; but before you get voting rights you must be sworn as a burgher, i.e., subject of the O.F.S.

Now, perforce, as a full-fledged burgher, and also holding a commission as an officer of Volunteers, I had to serve, whether I liked it or not, with 'Reitz's Own.' We were ordered to the borders of Natal, and were told that we were not to go over the line. We left Kroomstad on 3rd October, and made via Reitz and Hargreaves to the frontier. But, alas, it was pitch dark and raining, so we were over the line and into Natal before we knew it. None of our Kroomstad lot knew anything about that part of the State or line of demarcation; but, about noon, when we did know what a row there was. I got all the Kroomstad men together—deacons and elders of the Dutch Reformed Church—and said that war had not been declared, and by this act we had virtually declared war against Her Majesty's Government. You ought to have heard the hub-bub—these old men did not want to be humbugged by anyone.

I knew I had gained my point, so left them to thresh it out.

It was referred to General Joubert (of the Transvaal) as yet the O.F.S. had not elected a fighting general. It was some time afterwards that they found out who had caused the 'fiasco,' amongst the other fire-crests who were all for a fight with 'de fordoemde rooibok.' But the old men all kept quiet, and some turned back a bit towards the frontier with their waggon.

Ultimately they came on. The other officers, generals, commandants, field cornets, &c., never knew till long afterwards who was responsible for the palm-oiling at the start. I heard of it one day when having a bit of lunch with the general and a few more officers. We were sitting, chatting and having our smoke, when we got talking about the start for the front. There was lots of fun—much to be seen and heard on leave-taking among these Boers, and everyone had his quota to tell. This was while we were besieging Ladysmith.

I must tell you, I was then in the Red Cross Ambulance Corps, and had nothing to do with the fighting men. (The writer suffers from bad eyes). I had only to do with the sick and wounded. When the general asked who it was that nearly started half of the Burghers back home, the Commandant, who was in command then, was sitting opposite to me (I was next the general), did not speak, so I asked the general as much as to say 'Ask again,' and then it came out. They wound up by saying 'The least said about it the better,' the fact was they did not know where the border was.

Now, I will go back to the place where I started. The 'politicians' amongst them held a sort of meeting there and then, and chose some petty officers and 'foremannen' amongst themselves. The Red Cross Corps was composed of three Scotsmen, two Englishmen, two Swedes, four Colonial Afrianders (whites) one Polish Jew (dentist) and the doctor, who was a Kroomstad boy.

At the first fight, I had the first patient of the Kroomstad district in my tent—a friend of mine named Vessels, a son of Andrew Vessels, the Peace Envoy whom de Wet shot. (Shortly after Morgendag, also a Peace Envoy, was murdered by de Wet's supernumeraries. The Envoy was sent out from this town, and were both townsmen, worse luck, and great favourites, and chosen by the people to advise the men still in the field to accept Lord Roberts' terms). We took young Vessels into our tent, and dressed his head wound. He was also shot in the arm. This was the first wounded man I saw; the first fight took place at Swartkops' Kop, sometimes called Modders Spruit.

We in the Ambulance got orders to trek nearer the scene of the fight. We got to a beautiful farm, Allison's, where all the different district ambulances came together—some 34 in all. I think, counting doctors and men. We were there four or five weeks, and handled a good many wounded. There were many fights after that. I used to wonder how I went through it; but one gets careless and what with cutting legs and arms off we ceased thinking about it. It was sewing up the corpse in his blanket that was worst of all. When I look back upon it, that farm stands out in my recollection as the most beautiful place I have seen. Of course, the Boers or Burghers (the fighting men) who got their own way, they went out to fight, had looted everything. Breakfast was on the table at the next farm when we came up to it—so sudden had been our appearance and the flight of the occupants.

We Red Cross men had always to clear up after these brutes (the Boer fighting men), who destroyed more than they took away. We put everything back to its place, as far as we could, clothing and nick-nacks that were lying about. The excuse we gave was that we were preparing the place in case we required it as an additional hospital. Our idea was that the people were hiding not far off, and were waiting for the Boers to pass. I felt more sorry for these poor fugitives than for the man I was hopelessly nursing.

From that old farm, we went to Wankers Hook, near Smith's Siding on the Ladysmith-Harministad Railway, where we lay a good while treating mostly fever cases, until Nicholson's Nek fight—and then we had a busy time of it again with wounded, Lee Metford and shalla wounds.

I had a terrible experience after this fight, while out looking for a wounded Boer, who could not be found anywhere. Several ambulance parties were out for two days looking for him. From some remarks a Kaffir made, I thought I knew where to find him, so I asked permission to go alone, and tramped the whole blessed day until four o'clock. At last I found myself in the former fighting line, and got my man. He had been far in advance of the others. He was badly wounded in the shoulders and chest by a bullet of shell shrapnel from explosions of the big guns behind Ladysmith. He was lying half-asleep behind a boulder and a big round bush tree. I would have passed him; but a big make glided past, and it was while watching that I heard the sound of heavy firing. At first, I thought it was some wild animal. But after Master Snake had hopped along a few yards, I looked under the tree and found my man.

I awoke him. He was half-dazed, and just managed to gasp 'Vader.' I gave him a good drink of brandy and water (the ambulance men had all to carry that).

I managed to persuade him to stand up, and then the trouble began. He would not trust me at first, and kept on telling me I was taking him into Ladysmith, which was no nearer than the burghers. I told him that if he did not come along I would go back and report him to his Veldt Cornet. That woke him up a bit, and I got him along some considerable distance till I happened to see two other ambulance men, who stretched him out on a stretcher. I loaded them with one of old dad's whistles, making the valley ring again. I saw they heard that whistle in Ladysmith. I had quite enough of my burden, having carried him, and his Maser and two bandoliers full of cartridges. It was no joke on a hot day. I shouted 'hurrah!' and the stretcher men gave my Red Cross flag. We dumped him on to the stretcher, and off we went with him through a nasty river—the Klip River, and put him in the ambulance wagon, waiting on the other side.

After so many months I can see it all yet, as if I had just come through it, getting along with the wounded man on my shoulders and the shells from Ladysmith whistling and shrieking overhead.

Our man got all right, and was at the Colenso and Spion Kop fights. I saw him after Spion Kop, and he said he could not hold out any longer with his left arm; but the doctor—a German, and clever chap—in a neighbouring hospital told me it was a bad case of mortification and gangrene had set in. 'Lor, he did stink, too—both in body and in the wounded parts.'

We were then sent to the west of Ladysmith, to a place called Dowsdorp, an old-fashioned farmstead.

On the 6th January, 1900, we had Flat Rand, or the attack on Cosnar's Camp, where the 2nd Gordons lay on the top. I saw all the little there was to be seen from the west side of the fight, the extreme end. I think it was about the only time the Boers ever attacked us in attack. They really meant to get into Ladysmith that time. The northern Free Staters and Transvaalers, &c., did it. They formed a better job than they expected, and it was joy to me to know that the grand old Gordons were holding their own. About the middle of the day, reinforcements were ordered up from the Orange Free Staters; but owing to a misreading of orders the reinforcements never came up. Something went wrong—anyhow, they did not take Ladysmith.

Spion Kop I saw from a distance—a respectable distance. What a fight it was—a hell of a liquid fire from noon till nightfall. Even the great distance was not enough to keep the Boers from coming down. You can fancy thirty-five cannon pouring in an unceasing fire over a ridge at an unseen enemy (the Boers), shells every two minutes. It was awful; yet, scarcely any of the Boers were hurt at all. It was simply a miracle. Of course, the British soldiers could not see the Boers, and were simply taking instructions from the officers in the balloons. They simply blew away at what they thought the Boer position.

Spion Kop we could see through the field glasses, and here the spectacle was a grim one. The top of the hill was lost and won three times. Louis Botha—he was then nothing to speak of as far as rank went—came up as the Boers were running away at the last retreat from the hill. He called them all back and won the day with a dash and afternoon rush and good shooting. He is now a General in the Transvaal forces, a fine chap, tall, smart and good looking.

When the mist gathered on the hill and darkness set in later, there were two English officers, one a Colonel the other a Captain, on the Ladysmith Heights, and some other officers who had been coming down the Boer side of the hill, and walked into one of our field ambulance parties.

The hospital at Dowsdorp was far too small for the sick and wounded—Boers and British lying side by side getting their wounds dressed. We buried two poor fellows there (British) and some Boers. The scene on the battlefield itself was most horrible two days later, where the mangled bodies were still lying exposed.

After this, I got leave, and rode on horseback from Smith's Siding via Van Rensburg's Pass, through lovely scenery that reminded me of Lochmair, to Harministad, Bethlehem, Lindley, to Kroomstad—a four days' journey. I loved it would not go back again. At Bloemfontein, I had my eyes examined by a specialist. I had suffered a good deal from the glare by day and the cold by night. The certificate I got enabled me to remain at home in Kroomstad.

The Boers put me in the Townguard, and my special charge was the English prisoners who were living in all. I liked this. I used to bring a pack of cards, and play with the prisoners. One of them used to watch, and tell me when the Veldt Cornet was coming round, and I was always on the spot, armed to the teeth.

I was glad when Lord Roberts came in and took possession. He and his staff 'out-spurred' in my backyard, so that I saw a good deal of them.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to personal and political matters. The writer holds strongly to the opinion that the 'Africaner Boer' will be suppressed if there is to be permanent peace in South Africa.—(Ed. C.M.)

REVIEW.

CINDERELLA. By S. R. Crockett. With Illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co. Limited. (Forwarded by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.)

This charming story is in Crockett's best style. The characters are sharp and well-defined, and their development is natural though not without surprises. It is different from 'The Elsie Surcouf' and 'The Raiders', and takes the admirer of Crockett into new scenes. It is full of incident, and, what is quite as essential if a story is to hold the attention of the reader, is pervaded by a fine touch of humour, which quickly dispels the gloom and stiffness of the opening chapters. The love-making of the Master of Darroch and the 'Cinderella' of the story is equal to anything Crockett has yet given to the public. There is no need to sketch the story. It has nothing to do with the Cinderella of the nursery books. It is quite a modern up-to-date romance, with joy and sorrow, love and hate, intermingling as they do in real life. Two of the best characters are 'Meggy Tipperin' and a charming old bachelor country parson.

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THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FOR TAMSUI, SWATOW & AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship, 'DAI MARU,' Captain T. KITANO, will be despatched for the above on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1915

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 75 PRAYA EAST from 1st October.
Apply to HOONG SEUNG,
No. 206 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1921

TO LET.
UPPER FLAT of a HOUSE in Kowloon, containing 4 Rooms, Dressing Room, Bath, Kitchen—Good Situation—Atty Rooms.
Apply to 'C. S.'
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1922

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BEDROOM (in Kowloon), with BOARD, suitable for a MARRIED COUPLE with a SMALL FAMILY.
Apply to 'S. L.'
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1923

GERMAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
THE WINTER-TERMS Commence on the 1st OCTOBER. A. C. PARENTS, desiring that their Children should join will please communicate with the MANAGER, PASTOR KNIELE, at the School Room, Union Church, Kennedy Road, on Week Days, between 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., or with the Undersigned.

PAUL BREWITT,
Hon. Secretary,
19, Queen's Road, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1924

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1892, and In the Matter of the PETITION of CARL JOHANN KIELBERG of Hillerød in the Kingdom of Denmark Polytechnic Student for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for an Improved method of Apparatus for the manufacture of Pipes of Cement or Similar Material.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, Specification and Declaration required by the above cited Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said CARL JOHANN KIELBERG to apply at the SITTING of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the said Invention.

And NOTICE is hereby also given that a SITTING of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the said PETITION will come for decision, will be held in the Council Chamber, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1901.
STEPHENS & THOMSON,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1892, and In the Matter of the PETITION of PHILIP ARTHUR NEWTON of No. 6 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane in the County of London in England Agent for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for an Improved method of Apparatus for the manufacture of Pipes of Cement or Similar Material.

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Vessels Advertised as Loading

Destination.	Vessels.
Shipping, S'tow, Amoy	Midzuru Maru (s)
Australian Ports	Rosetta Maru (s)
European Ports of Call	Prinz Heinrich (s)
Shipping, S'tow & Amoy	Angling Maru (s)
Hamburg & Hamburg	Ardalusia (s)
Havre and Hamburg	Arabia (s)
Havre and Hamburg	Kooningsberg (s)
Osaka and Yokohama	Itaba Maru (s)
London	Idomenous (s)
London &c.	London (s)
London	Bambay (s)
London	Ajax (s)
London and Hilo	Sunghiang (s)
London	Perla (s)
Havre, London, &c.	Tamisa Maru (s)
Yokohama, Kobe, & Ym	Wagata Maru (s)
Yokohama, Kobe, & Ym	Radama (s)
New York	Mogul (s)
New York	Mannol Laguno
New York, Suez Canal	Georgie (s)
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Francisco v. Japan	America Maru (s)
Francisco v. Japan	City of Peking (s)
Francisco v. Japan	Changhong Maru (s)
Francisco v. Japan	Nippon Maru (s)
Shanghai, H'k, H'go & Ym	Hamburg (s)
Shanghai	Whampoa (s)
Shanghai	Bengal (s)
Singapore & Penang	Kooningsberg (s)
Singapore, Penang, &c.	China (s)
Sydney & Melbourne	Aida (s)
Sydney, Swatow & Amoy	Daiki Maru (s)
Swatow	Kwaiyang (s)
Swatow (B.C.) &c.	Empress of Japan (s)
Yokohama, L.C. &c.	Olympia (s)
Yokohama, L.C. &c.	Queen Adelaide (s)
Yokohama and Kobe	Tricistia (s)
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Tricistia (s)
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Ceylon (s)

Stocks.	No. of Shares.
BANKS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000

	ordinary	150,000
	deferred	1,250
National Bank of China, Limited ..		19,970
		29,955
Do. Founders' shares		70
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. ...		10,000
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. ...		24,000
North China Insurance Co., Ltd. ...		5,000

China Insurance Society, Ltd.....	10,000
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000
BOOKS, ETC.	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.,	50,000
Geo. Fenwick & Co. Limited	6,000

S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. Ltd.,	55,700
STEAMBOATS, TUGS, ETC.	
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	8,000
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	14,000
H. K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	80,000
China Mutual S. N. Co.	60,000
	20,000

Do.	(New Issue)	20,000
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.		10,000
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.		2,000,000
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.		1,000
Fuku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.		8,000
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.		2,000
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.		1,000
REFINERIES.		
China Sugar Company, Limited		30,000

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.....	5,000
WHAVERIES.	
H.K. & Kw. Wharf & Godown Co.	30,000.
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Company, Limited	2,600
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co....	15,100
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Cowloon Land and Building Com- pany	6,000
Wei-hei-wei Land & Building Co., Ltd.	3,000
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co.	100,000
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H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250

Leban Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	30,000
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Preference shares.....	30,000
Société Française des Charbon- nages du Tonkin.....	16,000
Queen's Mine, Limited,	100,000
Saib Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. ...	18,000
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Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	12,000
Oriente Hotel, Manila	7,000
Astor House Hotel Ltd. (Tientsin) ..	2,000
DISPENSARIES.	
S. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	60,000
Watkins Limited	10,000
LIGHTING.	
CHK. and China Gas Co., Limited..	7,000

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000
New Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000
BRICKS AND CEMENT.	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000
MISCELLANEOUS	
Manila Miscell. Co., Ltd.	20,000
Sell's Ambrosia Eastern Agency, Ltd.	10,000
Sell's Ambrosia Eastern Agency, Ltd.	10,000

Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	500
Hk. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	7,000
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.,	10,000
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited,	5,000
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200
Tebrau Planting Company, Ltd.	20,000
H'kong Rope Manufactory Co., Ltd.	10,000
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	120,000

ing Co., Ltd.	21,000
International Cotton Manufactur-	
ing Co., Ltd.	10,000
Leun-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinning	
and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000
Joy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	2,000
Fahlong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	7,500
China Provident Loan Mortgage	
Co., Ltd.	50,000

China Service Company, Ltd.	1,000
Universal Trading Co.	200
Robinson Piano Co. Ltd.	8 200
CIGAR COMPANIES	
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	20,000
Alhambra Limited.	200
LOANS.	Amount. Value.
Chinese Imperial 1886 r. Tls.	257,200 Tls.

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<div> <div>QUOTATIONS.</div> <div>1901.</div> </div>		
Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quotations, &c.
125	all	{ \$602, sales { London, £617.6.
8	£	4 18 Shillings
8	£	4 26.5
10	£	8 \$84, buyers
10	£	8 \$83, buyers
1	£	1 \$15, sellers
250	£	50 \$170, sellers.
\$3.33	£	23 \$60, sellers
100	£	23 Tls. 1925
100	£	20 nom.
250	£	50 \$340, sellers
100	£	50 \$122, sellers.
100	£	20 \$81, buyers
250	£	50 \$342, sellers
50	all	\$275, sellers
50	all	\$285, sellers
50	all	\$275
100	Tls	100 Tls. 245, buyers.
50	£	50 \$62, sellers
50	£	50 \$50

[illegible]

30	\$	50	\$50, sales
Ths. 50	Ths. 50	Ths. 115	
10	al	\$154,	sellers
20	\$	10	\$10, sellers
1	all	\$140,	buyers
14.	50	Ths. 50	Ths. 115
10	\$	10	\$123, buyers
10	\$	5	\$64, buyers
11	\$	1	\$31
30	\$	50	\$50, Nom.
1	12	15-	\$1.10
10	\$	4	\$10, buyers
10	\$	10	\$15
50	\$	5	\$50
10	\$	7	88, buyers
7	al	28,	buyers
2	al	3183,	buyers
20	al	Ths. 310,	sales
5	\$	5	\$1
5	al	\$1721	
100	\$	10	\$113, buyers
15.	100	Ths 10	Ths. 40
15.	100	Ths 10	Ths. 323
10	100	Ths 10	Ths. 40
15.	100	Ths 100	Ths. 350
10	100	Ths 10	Ths. 10
25	\$	10	\$93, sales
20	\$	15	\$38
20	\$	20	\$123, buyers
50	\$	50	\$50
50	\$	50	\$50
500	\$	500	\$1000, sellers

0.7 % p. annum 10 % prem.
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